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J.Clin.Pathol. 1989, 42, 153-161  
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## (54) Oligonucleotides and the use thereof in an assay for encephalopathies

### (57) Oligonucleotides of formula

(X)<sub>a</sub>-(6N-palindrome)<sub>n</sub>-(Y)<sub>b</sub> (1)

wherein:

"6N-palindrome" represents TACGTA, ACGTAT, CGTATA, GTATAC, TATACG or ATACGT (read in the conventional notation with the 5'-end at the left);

n is an appropriate integer of at least 2;

X is a length of appropriate 5'-end or tailing DNA and a is 0 or 1; and

Y is a length of appropriate 3'-end or heading DNA and b is 0 or 1;

or any labelled form thereof or any derivative thereof which retains the ability of the 6N-palindrome sequence to anneal or hybridise to its complementary sequence are useful in assay of encephalopathies such as scrapie, BSE or CJD.

Preferably they are used as PCR primers to amplify DNA in the sample. PCR product can be detected by restriction with an appropriate enzyme and comparing the restricted and unrestricted products.

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OLIGONUCLEOTIDES AND THEIR USE  
IN AN ASSAY FOR ENCEPHALOPATHIES

Background of the invention

5   1. Field of the invention

This invention is in the field of assay of encephalopathies in humans and animals. The term "encephalopathy" is used herein to refer to neurodegenerative diseases implicating prions such as scrapie, in sheep and goats, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in cattle, mink and cats and Creutzfeld-Jakob Disease (CJD), Gerstmann-Straußler-Scheinker Syndrome (GSS) and kuru in humans. The term "assay" is used herein to cover mere detection (the likely ordinary use envisaged) and a quantitative or semi-quantitative procedure in which some estimate is made of 10 the amount of the DNA present in the sample.

15   2. Description of the related art

The state of knowledge of the causative agent of encaphalopathies has been summarised recently by N. Hunter, TINS 14 (9), 389-390 (1991) and by S. B. Prusiner, M. Torchia and 20 D. Westaway, Cornell Veterinarian 81 (2), 85-101 (1991).

The infectious agent is a particle which differs from a virion and has been termed a "prion". Prions are thought to contain little or no nucleic acid and are composed largely of protease-resistant protein (PrP), which is encoded by a cellular 25 gene of the host. This feature distinguishes prions sharply from virions. To date, no prion-specific nucleic acid has been identified which is required for transmission of disease.

Virus-like tubulofilamentous particles 23-26 nm in diameter have been seen consistently in the brains of all known 30 spongiform encephalopathies. These particles have been investigated by H. K. Narang, Intervirology 32, 185-192 (1991) and H. K. Narang, D. M. Asher and D. C. Gajdusek, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85, 3575-3579 (1988) and 84, 7730-7734 (1987). They have a core of prions in a rod-like form. The prion rods 35 are also termed scrapie-associated fibrils (SAF). Over the core

is a layer of DNA, removable by DNase and above that lies an outer protein coat which is digestible by a protease. In the Intervirology paper it is noted that no evidence as yet supports the existence of scrapie-specific nucleic acid, but it will be  
5 important to purify tubulofilamentous particles in order to characterise the nucleic acid and determine its relationship to the disease. Very recently H. K. Narang, N. S. Millar, D. M. Asher and D. C. Gajdusek, *Intervirology* 32, 316-324 (1991), have reported an increase in multimeric mitochondrial  
10 DNA in the brain of scrapie-infected hamsters, but, again, stated that there was no evidence for a scrapie-specific nucleic acid.

In their review entitled "The Search for Scrapie Agent Nucleic Acid", J. M. Aiken and R. F. Marsh, *Microbiol. Rev.* 54 (3) 242-246 (1990), concluded that the lack of success in identifying a scrapie-specific nucleic acid suggests that if there is such a nucleic acid, it would appear to be a very rare, or very small RNA or an RNA or DNA species having significant sequence similarity to nucleic acids present in uninfected  
20 tissue. Similarly, N. Meyer, V. Rosenbaum, B. Schmidt, K. Gilles, C. Miranda, D. Groth, S. B. Prusiner and D. Riesner, "Search for a putative scrapie genome in purified prion fractions reveals a paucity of nucleic acids", *J. Gen. Virol.* 72, 37-49 (1991) noted that prions resist inactivation by harsh  
25 procedures that specifically hydrolyse or modify nucleic acids, a feature which argues that they are probably devoid of polynucleotides, but that such negative results are always vulnerable to the criticism that a putative scrapie-specific nucleic acid might be so well protected by some unusual  
30 structure that its presence is yet to be detected. These authors concluded that the nucleic acid would have to be very small (of size less than 100 nucleotides), very efficient or heterogeneous in size.

The most reliable method of detecting an encephalopathy is histologically, especially by electron microscopy. See H. K. Narang and R. H. Perry, *The Lancet*, 335, 663-664 (March 17, 1990), and H. K. Narang, D. M. Asher and D. C. Gajdusek, 5 *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84, 7730-7734 (1987), but this requires brain tissue and is a slow and painstaking method.

It would be desirable to have a method of diagnosis based on nucleic acid identification. Such methods have been suggested. See H. Sorum, B. Hyllseth, R. Krona and O. Olsvik, Abstracts of 10 the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Microbiologists 1988, page 363, Abstract No. C-188, who used a probe of DNA derived from the gene sequence coding for prion protein. Since, however, it is well known that prion protein is encoded by a normal chromosomal gene found in all mammals, including those 15 affected by encephalopathies, the above-cited work has not gained acceptance. PCT Patent Application Publication No. WO89/11545 (Institute for Animal Health Ltd.) purports to describe a method of detection of scrapie by use of a restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) linked to the 20 so-called Sinc gene associated with short incubation times of sheep infected by scrapie. The RFLP is said to be located in a non-coding portion associated with the gene for prions. At best, this method would detect only sheep with the short incubation time characteristic. Hitherto, methods of diagnosis 25 based on nucleic acid identification have not been successful or even likely to be successful, since an encephalopathy specific nucleic acid has eluded detection despite numerous attempts.

Several press articles in 1991 in the English newspaper "The Guardian" (27 April, 22 June, 16 August) report that the 30 present inventor believes that he has found the genetic fingerprint for BSE and related diseases. No further information about the nature of the genetic fingerprint is given.

Summary of the invention

By a remarkable piece of research, the present inventor has found a scrapie-specific nucleic acid, which is also believed to be specific for other encephalopathies. The apparently unique  
5 nature of this nucleic acid forms the basis of a method of diagnosis which typically involves either (a) using a sequence from it as the basis of a DNA amplification, especially polymerase chain reaction (PCR), primer to make a sufficient amount of it for detection by a restriction fragment length  
10 method or (b) labelling it and using it as an oligonucleotide probe in a sensitive assay which includes a step of hybridising the probe to nucleic acid of the sample. The assay can be carried out on body fluids.

The scrapie-specific nucleic acid is single-stranded DNA and  
15 includes the sequence  $(TACGTA)_n$  where n is at least 6. The basic six nucleotide unit of this repeat sequence is palindromic, in the sense that a complementary DNA would have the same TACGTA sequence when read in the 5' to 3' direction. The full length sequence of the DNA is not yet known, but it is  
20 suspected that n is very much larger than 6, perhaps of the order of 20-30 and further that the DNA is probably of the general form:-

$(TACGTA)_{n_1}-L_1-(TACGTA)_{n_2}-L_2-(TACGTA)_{n_3}-L_3 \dots$  wherein  $n_1$ ,  $n_2$ ,  
25  $n_3 \dots$  is a series of integers which may be the same or different and  $L_1$ ,  $L_2$ ,  $L_3 \dots$  is a series of linking lengths of DNA which may be the same or different. The general form shown might be headed at the 3'-end and/or tailed at the 5'-end by other DNA, of unknown sequence. The number of  $(TACGTA)_n$  blocks, i.e. the extent of the series  $n_1$ ,  $n_2$ ,  $n_3 \dots$ , is not yet known,  
30 nor is therefore the number of linkers  $L_1$ ,  $L_2$ ,  $L_3 \dots$ . Nevertheless, it is already apparent that the TACGTA sequence is valuable in diagnosis. A search has shown it to be known in the form TACGTA unrepeated, i.e. n=1, in 93 genes, the double sequence  $(TACGTA)_2$ , i.e. n=2, in certain Drosophila and yeast  
35 genes, but higher repeats, i.e. n=3 or more, are believed unique.

The present invention provides oligonucleotides of formula  
 $(X)_a-(6N-palindrome)_n-(Y)_b$  (1)

wherein:

"6N-palindrome" represents TACGTA, ACGTAT, CGTATA, GTATAC,  
5 TATACG or ATACGT (i.e. the palindromic sequence beginning at any  
one of the six nucleotides thereof), n is an appropriate integer  
of at least 2; X is a length of appropriate 5'-end or heading  
DNA and a is 0 (i.e. no heading DNA is present) or 1; and Y is a  
10 length of appropriate 3'-end or tailing DNA and b is 0 (i.e. no  
tailing DNA is present) or 1; or any labelled form thereof or  
derivative thereof which retains the ability of the  
6N-palindrome sequence to anneal or hybridise to its  
complementary sequence). "Appropriate" means compatible with  
possible use of the oligonucleotide as a DNA amplification, e.g.  
15 PCR, primer or in hybridisation, e.g. as a labelled probe.  
There are, of course, practical limits to the length of the  
oligonucleotide depending on its intended use. For use as a  
primer n is normally 2, 3 or 4. For use as a probe the length  
will not normally exceed 200 nucleotides, preferably not more  
20 than 70, in all. The term "label" refers to any detectable  
substance or residue of a substance. The term "oligonucleotide"  
excludes complete genes or copies of genes or of complete cDNA  
complementary to complete mRNA transcribed from genes.

The invention includes the above-defined oligonucleotides  
25 both per se and for any use in or relating to assay of an  
encephalopathy.

In a third aspect, the invention includes a kit for carrying  
out a polymerase chain reaction, the kit comprising, i.e.  
consisting of or including, (1) deoxyribonucleotides, (2) a  
30 polymerase suitable for the PCR and (3) at least one  
oligonucleotide of the invention as defined above, as a primer.  
Such kit components are normally provided within separate  
containers which together form the kit or part of the kit.

Fourthly, the invention includes specifically a method of assay for an encephalopathy, which comprises treating a sample suspected of containing DNA specific for the encephalopathy to amplify the DNA, for example by the PCR, detecting the product 5 of the amplification and thereafter analysing the product for the presence of multiple copies of the TACGTA repeat sequence, especially by restricting the product enzymically and comparing the restricted product with unrestricted product.

Fifthly, the invention includes specifically a method of 10 assay for an encephalopathy which comprises probing a sample suspected of containing DNA specific for an encephalopathy, optimally after amplification of the DNA, with a labelled complementary probe DNA, under appropriate hybridisation conditions and assaying the hybrid product thus obtained. It is 15 envisaged that the complementary DNA would normally comprise a  $(6N\text{-palindrome})_n$  sequence, although it cannot be excluded that it could alternatively comprise linking sequence  $(L_1, L_2, L_3)$  or some part thereof. Such a linking sequence could be of formula  $(A)p(TA)q(T)r$  where  $p$  is 0 or 1 and  $q$  is a number from 1 to 20, 20 especially from 3 to 9 and  $r$  is 0 or 1. Of course, it could comprise both types of sequence.

Sixthly, the invention further includes scrapie-specific DNA which comprises at least one sequence of formula  $(TACGTA)_n$  where 25  $n$  is at least 6. It may optionally have other components of sequence, as indicated above.

Description of the preferred embodiments

(a) The oligonucleotides

Although the invention includes the oligonucleotides per se, the definition of their preferred features pays attention to 30 their chief presently contemplated use, namely as DNA amplification primers. For this purpose  $n$  in formula (1) is preferably 2, 3 or 4 and the minimum preferred length of palindromic sequence is about 12. The term "palindromic sequence" herein means any six or more consecutive nucleotides

selected from SEQ ID NO: 1:

1 TACGTATACG TA 12, which can be written as  $(TACGTA)_2$ . In other words, it includes palindromic sequence within "(6N-palindrome)" units and within "(X)" and "(Y)" of formula 5 (1). Less than the preferred minimum of 12 might result in an ability to detect DNA having only one TACGTA block, which is not too uncommon, but this might be tolerable in some circumstances, e.g. where more than one detection method is being used. Even with 12 bases, e.g.  $(TACGTA)_2$ , there is some possibility of 10 detecting a twice-repeated sequence in a yeast, although there could be further circumstances in which this possibility could be well tolerated. A more preferred length of palindromic sequence is from 12 to 24, specially 16 to 24, and most especially 17 or 18. A palindromic sequence longer than 24, 15 e.g.  $(TACGTA)_4TA$ , could be tolerable in some circumstances, but there would probably be a self annealing problem. That is to say, the 3'-end of the primer could anneal to its own 5'-end instead of to the encephalopathy-specific DNA of the sample. Indeed, it is this very capacity for self-annealing, 20 scrapie-specific DNA, which probably explains why the DNA has evaded detection previously.

The oligonucleotides could be modified in various ways, starting from the fundamental repeated palindromic sequence, to serve as primers. Extension of the primer proceeds from the 25 3'-end. Therefore, primers could have an "irrelevant" 5'-tail, for example of formula  $(N)_m$  where N is any single nucleotide, e.g. A, C, G or T, and m is sufficiently large to create a poly-N tail of very low probability of occurrence in natural sequences, e.g. 8 or more, especially 10 or more. Preferably, 30 however, a 5'-tail consists of or includes the sequence  $(A)p(TA)q$  where p is 0 or 1 and q is at least 1, especially from 1 to 3, immediately to the 5'-end of  $(TACGTA)_n$ . There is no definite upper limit to the length of the 5'-tail, but if it is too long it is likely to interfere with the PCR. Tails of 35 moderate length have been previously proposed for PCR primers,

principally as a means of linking them to an insoluble support, see e.g. U. K. Patent Specification 2233654A (NRDC). Such a tail is not necessarily composed entirely of nucleic acid.

Formula (1) above allows for the possibility that the 5 primers will not consist of palindromic sequence in an exact whole number of repeats, e.g. consist of  $(TACGTA)_n$  with no other nucleotides at either end. Thus, the head and/or tail elements can comprise residues of palindromic sequence, arranged, of course, in the same order as in the repeat palindromic 10 sequence. For example, a 17-mer primer could have the SEQ ID NO: 2:

1 ATACGTATACTATACG 17

which is of formula (1) wherein

"6N-palindrome" is TATACG,  $n$  is 2,  $a$  is 0,  $b$  is 1 and the 15 5'-tail is ATACG.

Ordinarily, for use in the PCR,  $b$  will be 0, as it is not desirable to have any nucleotides ahead of the 3'-end of the palindromic sequence, as they would inhibit primer extension. However, the mismatch of a single nucleotide might be tolerable, 20 e.g. in the 18-mer SEQ ID NO: 3:

1 TATACGTATACTATACN 18

where nucleotide N at the 3'-end is A, C or T and therefore not a residue of the palindrome (G is required for the palindrome).

When the oligonucleotide is intended to be used in a method 25 of assay involving a hybridisation step, it can also consist entirely of palindromic sequence or also contain non-palindromic nucleotides to the 5'- or 3'- end or both of the palindromic sequence. Such non-palindromic sequence could be any unlikely to interfere with the assay. For example, it could consist of 30 or include a sequence  $(A)p(TA)q$ , as mentioned above, at the 5'-end or, complementarily, 3'  $(T)p(AT)q$  5' at the 3'-end of a sequence 3' ATGCAT 5'.

For use in the PCR reaction the oligonucleotide will not ordinarily be labelled except possibly at its 5'-end, see e.g. 35 A.-C. Syvänen, M. Bengström, J. Tenhunen and H. Söderlund,

Nucleic Acids Research 16, 11327-11338 (1988). In principle, it could be labelled in any other way which does not interfere with annealing or primer extension, if so desired. For use in an assay which involves hybridisation, the oligonucleotide will 5 normally be used in a labelled form, labelling being by any appropriate method such as radiolabelling, e.g. by  $^{32}\text{P}$ ,  $^{35}\text{S}$  or by biotinylation (which can be followed by reaction with labelled avidin or streptavidin). However, it is also possible to use an unlabelled oligonucleotide as a probe provided that it 10 is subsequently linked to a label. For example, the oligonucleotide could be provided with a poly-C tail which could be linked subsequently to labelled poly-G.

The oligonucleotides of the invention will not ordinarily be longer than 200 nucleotides, even when used as probes, and in 15 practice are likely to be very much shorter, especially up to 70 nucleotides and more especially up to 45 nucleotides long. Thus, especially for PCR purposes, they are unlikely to comprise more than 24 nucleotides of the palindrome plus an optional 5'-end or tail of (say) 8-20 nucleotides, making 32-44 20 nucleotides in all.

(b) The assay method

In the preferred method, the oligonucleotide is used to amplify the sample DNA. This is conveniently performed at present by the PCR, but, in principle, any other method could be 25 used which involves using the oligonucleotide to prime the synthesis of or otherwise create a second strand of DNA using the single-stranded DNA of the sample as a template.

The PCR can be applied very easily by using a commercially available kit and an oligonucleotide of the invention as a 30 primer. Because of the repetitive nature of the sequence of the DNA of the sample, the same oligonucleotide can be used as both a forward and reverse primer. Commercial kits normally consist of deoxynucleotides (A, C, G and T), a polymerase which will withstand the temperatures used in the PCR such as Tag 35 polymerase, buffers and control DNA for testing the kit.

Therefore, the oligonucleotide primer can be sold on its own for use with the kit. However, it is also possible to sell an add-on kit comprising at least one oligonucleotide primer of the invention, a restriction enzyme for cutting the palindromic sequence and optionally other components such as a length of control DNA similar to the encephalopathy-specific DNA, for testing the add-on kit.

5 The PCR conditions can be any known for use in this kind of assay, conveniently those recommended for use with the kit.

10 The PCR will yield a product in the form of DNA of varying lengths containing the palindromic sequence. This can be analysed in any desired way, but a method relying on restriction by an enzyme is probably the easiest. The PCR product will yield bands of various molecular weights. In some instances the 15 encephalopathy-specific DNA will be primed near its 3'-end, which will generate multiple copies of large molecules. The PCR product is divided into two portions. The first is run on a resolving gel to show a band of high molecular weight associated with the encaphalopathy-specific DNA. The second portion is 20 restricted with a restriction enzyme which cuts the palindromic sequence. This will severely reduce the length of the longer DNA and eliminate certain other bands of shorter DNA altogether. Multiple restrictions of TACGTA will produce many bands of too low a molecular weight to be detected. By 25 comparing the restriction fragment length patterns obtained from the two portions, it can readily be determined whether the encaphalopathy-specific DNA is present in the sample.

Examples of suitable enzymes are SnaBI and AccI which cut between the C and G of TACGTA and MaeI and SnaI which cut 30 between the A and T, i.e. between one TACGTA sequence and the next. All these enzymes leave blunt ends and all recognise the six-base sequence.

In the alternative, hybridisation, method, the sample DNA could be first amplified, e.g. by a PCR method, or used as it is. A hybridisation probe is preferably from 16 to 100 nucleotides, especially from 16 to 45 long. The hybridisation 5 assay can be carried out in any of the conventional ways. Southern blotting will probably be very convenient.

(c) The samples

The invention can be applied to assay of samples from any body tissue or fluid in which the infectious agent and therefore 10 the encephalopathy-specific DNA is likely to be present in a reasonable concentration, especially in whole blood, serum, plasma, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, kidney, spleen, liver, and placenta. Brain and spinal cord could be used if desired.

(d) The encephalopathies

15 Although the invention has been pioneered using the DNA from the infectious particles of scrapie, current opinion is that BSE, scrapie, CJD and other encephalopathies probably result from the same infectious agent, transferred to another species. If it is not precisely the same, then it is probably very 20 similar. It is therefore believed that the TACGTA palindromic sequence appears in all the known encephalopathies and possibly others. Accordingly, the sample can be taken from any animal, including those mentioned above, or human believed to be suffering from an encephalopathy.

25 The following Examples illustrate the invention.

EXAMPLE 1

Example 1 describes the isolation and partial sequencing of a scrapie-specific single-stranded DNA.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

30 (a) Animals

A total of 200 weanling female Golden Syrian hamster were inoculated intracerebrally with the 263K strain of scrapie agent using 0.03 ml of a 10% suspension of scrapie-infected hamster brain. Clinically ill animals (65-90 days post inoculation) and

a similar number of control, age-matched hamsters were killed in batches of 20.

(b) Purification of nucleic acid

Isolation of DNA was carried out at 0-4°C (unless otherwise stated) in sterile solutions. The brains of the hamsters were removed and each brain was homogenised in 10 ml of 0.32 M sucrose (0-4°C) containing 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> in Griffith tubes. The homogenates were centrifuged at 0-4°C, at 725 x g for 10 min. to remove host nuclei. The supernatant at 0-4°C was further centrifuged at 40,000 x g for 1 hour. The pellet from 20 brains was resuspended in 5 ml of 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> in water at 0-4°C to which ribonuclease A (RNase) bovine pancreatic type III-A (Sigma), 20,000 units and deoxyribonuclease type 1 (DNase), (Sigma) 20,000 units were added. The mixture was incubated at 37°C, mixing every 15 min. After incubating for 1½ hours with the nucleases TE buffer (20 mM Tris, 5 mM EDTA, pH 8.5) was added to a final volume to 30 ml (0-4°C). The mixture was centrifuged (0-4°C) again at 40,000 x g for 1 hour, the pellet resuspended in 5ml Tris EDTA buffer (pH 8.5 at 0-4°C), 10 mg/ml proteinase K (Boehringer) added and incubated for 1½ hours at 42°C mixing every 15 min. Sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS) was added to give a final concentration of 0.5% and nucleic acid was extracted from the mixture using the phenol/chloroform extraction procedure (Sambrook, Fritsch & Maniatis, 1989). The nucleic acid was precipitated in ethanol and resuspended in 25 µl/per brain Tris EDTA buffer pH 7.4 (TE).

(c) Further purification of nucleic acid

500 µl aliquots (nucleic acid from 20 brains, in ten aliquots) of the resuspended nucleic acid were re-treated and incubated for one hour at 42°C with 10 mg/ml proteinase K. The nucleic acid was re-extracted from the mixture using the above phenol/chloroform extraction procedure and precipitated in ethanol and resuspended in 500 µl TE buffer. The preparation was re-treated by incubating with 200 units RNase (heat

inactivated for DNase) in 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> buffer for one hour at 37°C. The nucleic acid was re-extracted from the mixture using the above phenol/chloroform extraction procedure and precipitated in ethanol so that each tube contained DNA from 5 five brains.

For the alkaline gel, the nucleic acid was resuspended in 500 mM NaOH and incubated at 65°C for 90 min. The DNA samples were loaded containing 6X alkaline loading buffer into the wells of the alkaline gel. 6X alkaline loading buffer consists of 300 10 mM NaOH, 6 mM EDTA, 18% Ficoll (Type 400; Pharmacia) in water, 0.15% bromocresol green and 0.25% xylene cyanol FF.

(d) Agarose gel electrophoresis

Nucleic acid was separated by electrophoresis in 1.0% agarose (BRL) on horizontal slabs in TAE buffer (40 mM Tris-acetate, pH 15 7.6, 1 mM EDTA). Gels were stained with ethidium bromide which was incorporated in the agarose gel at a concentration of 2 µg/ml. Gels were run at 75 mA constant current. Lambda DNA HindIII digest fragments and 1 kb size markers (BRL) were used.

(e) Alkaline agarose gel

20 To prepare alkaline agarose gel a known amount of agarose (BRL) in distilled water was melted and equilibrated at 50°C and 3 M NaOH was added to give a final concentration of 50 mM NaOH, 2 mM EDTA. When purification of the band was required from the 25 gel, low melting agarose (BRL) was used. To prepare this gel, first a normal agarose bed was made with 1% agarose and, after the gel had set, the low-melting alkaline gel was poured on top as usual. It would normally be considered ridiculous to add ethidium bromide to an alkaline agarose gel for resolution of 30 DNA. The ethidium bromide staining agent works by intercalating between strands of double-stranded DNA, but on an alkaline gel, double-stranded DNA would become single-stranded. In this instance, it was added (2 µg/ml) into the alkaline gel by mistake. Electrophoresis was carried out in 50 mM NaOH alkaline electrophoresis buffer at 40 mA constant current as described in

detail by M. W. McDonell, M. N. Simon and W. Studier, J. Mol. Biol. 110, 119-146, (1977).

(f) Purification of nucleic acid from the alkaline gel

After electrophoresis on alkaline low melting agarose gel, a discrete band of about 1.2 kb of nucleic acid remained stained with ethidium bromide, but only in the lane loaded with nucleic acid of the scrapie-infected material. This 1.2 kb band which remained stained under alkaline conditions was cut from the gel. The piece of gel was neutralised by several changes in 5 volumes of 1.5 M NaCl and 1 M Tris buffer (pH 7.6). The concentration of NaCl and Tris was gradually dropped to 10 mM each. Finally the gel slice was weighed in a 1.5 ml micro-centrifuge tube and 3 volumes of distilled water added. The tube was incubated in a water bath at 60°C for 5 min until 10 the agarose had melted. Various unsuccessful attempts were made to further purify the nucleic acid. Best results were obtained without any further purification of this DNA in low melting agarose suspension which was used for synthesis of the second strand of cDNA. Various methods and combinations including the self-priming method by Klenow fragment of E. coli DNA Polymerase, to link synthetic DNA Linkers with terminal transferase were tried. An attempt was also made to link the scrapie-specific single-stranded DNA by terminal transferase to the plasmid DNA. All these methods used are described in detail 15 in "Molecular Cloning, a Laboratory Manual", 2nd ed., J. Sambrook, E. F. Fritsch and T. Maniatis, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989. The only method which was successful is described below.

30 10 µl suspension of the purified DNA in water from low melting agarose, 1 µl of synthetic random 14-mer oligonucleotide primer NEP-112X (Du Pont) in Taq Polymerase buffer was heated at 95-100°C for 5 min. The tube was allowed to cool slowly to 37°C, the resulting condensation was centrifuged and the tubes re-heated and cooled slowly to 37°C twice, (with buffer only).

2  $\mu$ l of 0.5 mM dNTPs mixture and one unit of AmpliTaq DNA Polymerase (Perkin Elmer Cetus) was added. The mixture was heated for three min at 80°C and then at 75°C for 5 min. An additional unit of AmpliTaq DNA Polymerase was added and 5 temperature was gradually dropped, to 70°C and then to 65°C, 60°C, 55°C and 50°C, holding each temperature for 5 min. No PCR was carried out at this stage. The double-stranded DNA synthesised was again purified by phenol/chloroform extraction and ethanol-precipitated. The pellet was resuspended in 20  $\mu$ l 10 of distilled water and treated with 5 units of S<sub>1</sub> nuclease (Pharmacia) for 15 min at 37°C and again purified by phenol/ chloroform extraction method and ethanol-precipitated.

(g) Construction of a recombinant plasmid

The cDNA synthesised was ligated into M13mp10, Sma 1 cut and 15 dephosphorylated (Amersham), with T4 DNA ligase. The recombinant phage was transformed into the competent E. coli strain DH5a (BRL) and plated on LB agar plates incubated overnight at 37°C as described in "M13 Cloning/Dideoxy Sequencing Instruction Manual" (BRL).

20 (h) DNA sequence analysis

Single-stranded phage DNA was isolated from 6 hour 1.5 ml of liquid culture as described in "M13 Cloning/Dideoxy Sequencing Instruction Manual" (BRL) and was sequenced directly by the dideoxy-nucleotide method using Klenow Fragment, DNA Polymerase 25 with the M13-primer SEQ ID NO: 4: 5'-CCCAGTCACGACGTTGT-3'. Annealing reaction mixture containing 1.5 to 2.0  $\mu$ g of the single-stranded DNA, 3  $\mu$ l (5X) of sequencing buffer and 1  $\mu$ l primer in a total volume of 15  $\mu$ l was heated at 95-100°C for 5 min and the mixture was left to cool in the heating block to 30 room temperature about 45 min, and briefly microfuged. To 15  $\mu$ l annealed/primer mixture, 1  $\mu$ l 0.1M DTT, 1  $\mu$ l of <sup>35</sup>S dATP (Amersham) and one unit Klenow Fragment Polymerase (DuPont) were added and tubes incubated for 3 min at room temperature. This mixture was dispensed into four tubes containing 2  $\mu$ l 0.1 mM

dNTPs and ddNTPs sequencing mixtures. The tubes were incubated for 30 min at 37°C, then briefly microfuged and 2 µl of 0.4 mM of sequence mixture, without ddNTPs, but which also contained unlabelled dATP, was added to each tube. After a further 20 min 5 incubation at 37°C, 5 µl of stop solution was added to each tube and mixed by centrifugation. Samples were run in 6% acrylamide gel containing 7M Urea in Tris-borate electrophoresis (TBE) buffer at 60 watts (40mA). Samples were boiled for 5 min and cooled on wet ice before loading.

10 One sample from a clone designated "Nar 50" was also sequenced by the automated processes of the Model 370A DNA sequencer (Applied Bios) at University of Durham (England) with dye Primer [-21M13]. Nucleotide sequencing data was compared with the GenBank database by a computer program.

15 (i) Amplification of clones by the PCR

Clones of M13 double stranded DNA and single-stranded DNA with the insert were used for amplification by polymerase reaction (PCR) with -20 and reverse primer of M3. Reactions were carried out in a 100 µl reaction mixture in a Perkin Elmer 20 Cetus PCR kit according to manufacturer's instructions. Forty cycles of PCR were carried out on all samples as follows: denaturation for 60 s at 94°C, annealing of primers for 150 s at 45°C and extension for 120 s at 75°C. PCR products were analysed on 1.0% agarose gel with ethidium bromide staining.

25 RESULTS

Analysis of nucleic acid fraction of both scrapie-infected brain and the equivalent fraction of uninjected brain isolated and run in neutral agarose gel with TAE buffer revealed significant differences between scrapie-infected and uninjected 30 samples, as described in detail by H. K. Narang, N. S. Millar, D. M. Asher and D. C. Gajdusek, Intervirology 1991, 32, 316-324 (1991). Briefly, in both samples a band was present corresponding in size to that of hamster mitochondrial (mt) DNA, a double stranded circular molecule of approximately 15.7 kb.

In addition to this band, several broad bands of high molecular weight were seen only in the scrapie-infected sample. In the said previous study it was shown that the slower migrating bands of nucleic acid were multimeric forms of circular mtDNA.

5 Analysis of nucleic acid fraction of scrapie-infected brain and the equivalent fraction of uninfected brain, isolated and run in the alkaline agarose gel with NaOH stained with ethidium bromide, revealed that one band of about 1.2 kb remained visible under the alkaline conditions in the lane with scrapie-infected  
10 brain, while no DNA markers were seen (these having been denatured under the alkaline conditions). All these nucleic acid bands were visualised after the gel was neutralised with NaCl and Tris buffer.

The 1.2 kb scrapie-specific band was excised, and  
15 synthesised into double strand of cDNA as described in Methods. Three clones with inserts at the SmaI cut site were investigated. One had an insert of only 13 bases, SEQ ID NO: 5:  
1 ATATATATAC GTA 13.

The other two sequences read  $(TACGTA)_n$  TA and both were  
20 difficult to read after 38 bases. One of the two clones "Nar 50" (with 38 base reading) was also sequenced by the automated system and results were found to be the same. The reading sequence of six bases TACGTA was repeated over and again in the same order.

25 There is a restriction site for SnaB1 cutting TACGTA in the middle. There is also a single site in M13 for SnaB1 restriction enzyme. The double stranded DNA of M13 plasmid with the insert was prepared from E. coli by a small-scale preparation method. The DNA was cut with the SnaB1 restriction  
30 enzyme. Gel analysis revealed two bands one containing over 5,000 base and the other about 2,250 bases. Because of the large size of the two fragments produced, it was difficult to estimate the size of the insert in them.

Analysis of 10 µl of the amplified PCR product of M13 double stranded DNA and single-stranded DNA run in the neutral agarose gel with TAE buffer revealed amplification of a single band of about 250 bases. By calculating the bases of M13 including the 5 primers at about 100 bases, an insert of size of about 150 bases was indicated. The PCR product was cut with EcoR1, HindIII, SnaB1 or a combination of two enzymes or all three. EcoR1 or HindIII made very little difference to the mobility of the band but SnaB1 by itself or in combination with the other two 10 restriction enzymes reduced its size by about half to 125 bases.

Comparison of the nucleotide sequence of the inserted DNA to the GenBank nucleotide database revealed no significant homology.

When repeating the preparative procedure of Example 1, a further sequence, ATAATA, preceding the palindromic sequence 15 TAGCTA, was detected. This is believed to be at least part of an intermediate (linker) sequence connecting palindromic sequences.

#### EXAMPLE 2

This Example illustrates a method of diagnostic assay using 20 the PCR.

The scrapie etc. level in the blood would be  $10^3$  doses of infectivity per gram (or cm.<sup>3</sup>) of blood. (A dose of infectivity is that which when diluted and inoculated into mice gives diseases in 50% of the mice). This level is about constant in 25 the blood. As little as 1 microlitre of blood is likely to contain one molecule of the DNA, which is all that is needed for the PCR, but in practice one would use a much larger sample. The blood is treated with proteinase K to remove unwanted proteins from association with the DNA and heated to destroy 30 proteinase K at 95°C for 10 minutes. The PCR is performed using a (TACGTA)<sub>3</sub> primer, mixed nucleotides in Taq polymerase for 40 cycles. The PCR product is then run on a gel in 10 µl samples. The first cycle of the three steps of annealing with primer, extension and denaturation is carried out at 95°C throughout.

Thereafter 40 cycles are carried out at 45-50°C, 72°C and 92°C in the three steps.

One sample of PCR product is digested with the restriction enzyme SnaBI, another is left untreated. Where the band due to 5 the PCR product disappears on treatment with the enzyme, the scrapie-specific DNA is present. (The effect of SnaB1 is to cut the TACGTA sequence, forming many small pieces of DNA).

The following Sequence Listing has been prepared by use of 10 the "Patentin" program supplied by the United States Patent Office. The program contains an error which causes nucleotide lengths to be expressed in "base pairs" even when the nucleic acid is single-stranded, as here. For "base pairs" read "nucleotides".

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT: NARANG, HARASH K  
BRITISH TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD,

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: OLIGONUCLEOTIDES AND THEIR USE IN  
AN ASSAY FOR ENCEPHALOPATHIES

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 5

(iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
(A) ADDRESSEE: MR. R. KEITH PERCY MA CPA,  
(B) STREET: BRITISH TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.,  
101 NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY,  
(C) CITY: LONDON,  
(E) COUNTRY: GB  
(F) ZIP: SE1 6BU

(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk  
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible  
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS  
(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: WO Not yet known  
(B) FILING DATE:  
(C) CLASSIFICATION: C07 H 21/00 ?  
C12 N 15/11 ?  
G01 N 33/53 ?

(viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
(A) NAME: PERCY, RICHARD K  
(B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: UK PATENT ATTORNEY  
(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: PF 134648 PCT/RKP

(ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
(A) TELEPHONE: +4471 403 6666 x2311  
(B) TELEFAX: +4471 403 7586

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 10 amino acids  
(B) TYPE: amino acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: N-terminal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

Ala Gly Pro Phe Xaa Leu Tyr Xaa Val Asn  
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 17 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: satellite
- (B) LOCATION: 6..12
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /rpt\_type= "tandem"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

ATACGTATAAC GTATACG

17

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

- 22 -

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: satellite
- (B) LOCATION: 1..6
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /rpt\_type= "tandem"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

TATACGTATA CGTATACN

18

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 17 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: M13 primer

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

CCCAAGTCACG ACGTTGT

17

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 13 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

ATATATATAC GTA

13

CLAIMS

1. Oligonucleotides of formula

(X)<sub>a</sub>-(6N-palindrome)<sub>n</sub>-(Y)<sub>b</sub> (1)

wherein:

5 "6N-palindrome" represents TACGTA, ACGTAT, CGTATA, GTATAC, TATACG or ATACGT (read in the conventional notation with the 5'-end at the left);

n is an appropriate integer of at least 2;

X is a length of appropriate 5'-end or tailing DNA and a is 10 0 or 1; and

Y is a length of appropriate 3'-end or heading DNA and b is 0 or 1;

15 or any labelled form thereof or any derivative thereof which retains the ability of the 6N-palindrome sequence to anneal or hybridise to its complementary sequence.

2. Oligonucleotides according to claim 1 wherein n is 2, 3 or 4.

3. Oligonucleotides according to claim 2, wherein:

a is 0 or X represents the residue of a 6N-palindrome sequence and a is 1;

20 b is 0 or Y represents the residue of a 6N-palindrome sequence and b is 1, and the total length of palindromic sequence within the oligonucleotide is from 12 to 24.

4. Oligonucleotides according to claim 3 wherein the total length of palindromic sequence within the oligonucleotide is 25 from 16 to 24.

5. Oligonucleotides according to claim 4 wherein "6N-palindrome" represents TACGTA, a is 1 and X comprises a sequence of formula (A)p(TA)q where p is 0 or 1 and q is at least 1 immediately to the 5'-end of the "6N-palindrome" 30 sequence.

6. Oligonucleotides according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 of length not exceeding 200 nucleotides.

7. Oligonucleotides according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 in a labelled form wherein the label is attached to the 5'-end.
8. Use of an oligonucleotide according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7, in assay of an encephalopathy.
- 5 9. Use of an oligonucleotide according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7, as a primer in DNA amplification.
10. Use of an oligonucleotide according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7, in a labelled form, as a probe.
11. A kit for carrying out a polymerase chain reaction, the kit comprising:
  - (1) deoxyribonucleotides;
  - (2) a polymerase suitable for the polymerase chain reaction; and
  - (3) at least one oligonucleotide according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 for use as a primer.
- 15 12. A kit according to claim 11 wherein component (3) comprises forward and reverse primers of a said oligonucleotide.
13. A kit according to claim 11 or 12 wherein the oligonucleotide is unlabelled.
- 20 14. A kit according to claim 11, 12 or 13 which further comprises a restriction enzyme capable of restricting the 6N-palindrome.
15. A kit according to claim 14 wherein the restriction enzyme is SnaBI, AccI, MaeI or SnaI.
- 25 16. A method of assay for an encaphalopathy, which comprises treating a sample suspected of containing DNA specific for the encephalopathy to amplify the DNA, detecting the product of the amplification and thereafter analysing the product for the presence of multiple copies of the TACGTA repeat sequence.
- 30 17. A method according to claim 16 wherein the DNA is amplified by a polymerase chain reaction.
18. A method according to claim 16 or 17 wherein the product of the amplification is restricted enzymically and the restricted product is compared with the unrestricted product, whereby

disappearance of longer lengths of DNA upon restriction indicates presence of the encephalopathy-specific DNA.

19. A method according to claim 18, wherein the restriction enzyme is SnaB1, AccI, MaeI or SnaI.
- 5 20. A method of assay for an encaphalopathy which comprises probing a sample suspected of containing DNA specific for an encephalopathy, with a labelled complementary probe DNA under appropriate hybridisation conditions and assaying the hybrid product thus obtained.
- 10 21. Scrapie-specific DNA which comprises at least one sequence of formula  $(TACGTA)_n$  where n is at least 6.
22. DNA according to claim 21 which comprises at least one sequence of formula  $A(TA)_3 (TACGTA)_n$ .

26.

**Patents Act 1977**  
**Examiner's report to the Comptroller under**  
**Section 17 (The Search Report)**

Application number

GB 9216504.2

**Relevant Technical fields**

(i) UK CI (Edition K ) C3H (HB4); G1B (BAC)

(ii) Int CI (Edition 5 ) C12Q 1/68; C07H 21/00, 21/04

**Databases (see over)**

(i) UK Patent Office

(ii) ONLINE DATABASES: WPI, DIALOG/BIOTECH, CHABS,  
CAS ONLINE

**Search Examiner**

C SHERRINGTON

**Date of Search**

2 SEPTEMBER 1992

**Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of claims**

1 TO 19, 21, 22

<b>Category (see over)</b>	<b>Identity of document and relevant passages</b>	<b>Relevant to claim(s)</b>
	NONE FOUND	

Category	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)

### Categories of documents

X: Document indicating lack of novelty or of inventive step.

Y: Document indicating lack of inventive step combined with one or more other documents of the same category.

A: Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.

P: Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of the present application.

E: Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of the present application.

&: Member of the same patent family, corresponding document.

**Databases:** The UK Patent Office database comprises classified collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications as outlined periodically in the Official Journal (Patents). The on-line databases considered for search are also listed periodically in the Official Journal (Patents).

28

**Patents Act 1977**

**Examiner's report to the Comptroller under  
Section 17 (The Search Report)**

Application number

GB 9216504.2

**Relevant Technical fields**

(i) UK CI (Edition K ) G1B (BAC)

Search Examiner

(ii) Int CI (Edition S ) C12Q 1/68

C SHERRINGTON

**Databases (see over)**

(i) UK Patent Office

Date of Search

(ii) ONLINE DATABASES: WPI, DIALOG/BIOTECH

5.10.92

**Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of claims**

20

Category (see over)	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)
X	WO 89/11545 A1 (INSTITUTE FOR ANIMAL HEALTH LIMITED) whole document especially page 3, line 19 to page 8, line 5; Examples 1, 2; Claims 5-8, 10, 12-16	20
A	CELL 1986, 46, 503-511 Linkage of Prion Protein and Scrapie Incubation Time Genes	20
A	J. GEN VIROL 1987, 68, 2711-2716 Linkage of the Scrapie-associated Fibril Protein (PrP) Gene and Sinc Using ...	20
X	J CLIN PATHOL 1989, 42, 153-161 Diagnosis of progressive multifocal leucoencephalopathy by hybridisation ...	20
X	J CLIN PATHOL 1990, 43, 806-809 In situ hybridisation with digoxigenin-labelled DNA probes for detection of ...	20

Category	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevance to claim(s)

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